

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks; 95 for each cent.

VOL. LXIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1863.

NO. 15.

## LARGE SALE

OF VALUABLE  
Real and Personal Property.

THE subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of HENRY WATZ, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the late residence of said deceased, on Tuesday, the 17th day of February, 1863, the following highly valuable Real and Personal Property, to wit:

THE MANSION, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Pa., on the North side of the town, having a delightful sunny exposure. The property consists of a two-story house, with a two-story back building, surrounded by the choicest fruit and shade trees in full growth; a new BANK BARN, with Carriage House, Corn Crib, Wood House, Chicken House, Hog Pen, and every other convenience; a never failing well of water, and a cistern near the kitchen door. Connected with the property are about 24 ACRES OF LAND, in excellent condition, yielding equal to the best limestone. There have been raised two Orchards, one of Apple and the other Peach, in fine growth, and just beginning to bear. This is one of the most desirable places of residence to be found in the county, or out of it, and presents a chance to purchase such as is rarely had. The land and buildings will be offered entire, or in lots as may suit purchasers—and if not sold will be rented. At the same time and place, will be sold all the deeded and Personal Property, to wit:

1 FAMILY HORSE, a Fresh Field Horse, a good two-seated Carriage, Trotting Buggy, Sleigh and Bells, Buffalo Robe, 2 sets of extra light new harness, 2 sets of Carriage Harness, 1 set of Buggy Harness, 1 Cart, Ploughs and Harrows, Shovel Plough and Corn Fork, Wagoning, Mill Horse, Bakers, Forks, Stove, Rakes, &c.; Wheat, Corn and Oats in the field; Hay and Straw by the Ton, and Cornstalks by the bundle. Also, a splendid lot of Household Furniture, such as—A Rosewood Marble top Centre Table, Mahogany Extension Table, Dining and Kitchen Tables, a set of elegant Parlor Chairs, a large lot of Common Chairs, Rocking Chairs, 3 Sofa, 1 Settee, Damask Curtains, Blinds with fixtures, Brussels Ingrain and common Carpets, large gilt looking Glasses, Mahogany bed, Mahogany Wardrobes, Bureaus, Desks, Wash Stands, a large lot of Bedding and Bedsteads, of various styles, Clocks, Stoves and Type Cases, Iron Kettles, Queensware, Glassware, Crockery, Ware, Tubs, Barrels, Bacon, Lard and Apple-butter, with many other articles not inserted. Also a first rate Double Barreled Shot Gun.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 19th day of February, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the late residence of HENRY WATZ, known as "The Mansion," situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, State of Maryland, about 11 miles from Frederick Town, adjoining the lands of James M. Schley, Dr. Wm. S. McPherson, Michael Zimmerman, John B. Kunkel and Jacob M. Kunkel, and others.

The Farm will be divided into two parts.

Feb. 10.-td.

THE undersigned, Executor and Administratrix of the last will of WILLIAM DUNN, deceased, of Frederick county, do hereby offer at public sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Tuesday, the 17th day of February, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the late residence of WILLIAM DUNN, known as "The Mansion," situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, State of Maryland, about 11 miles from Frederick Town, adjoining the lands of James M. Schley, Dr. Wm. S. McPherson, Michael Zimmerman, John B. Kunkel and Jacob M. Kunkel, and others.

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## Choice Poetry.

WE'VE ALL OUR ANGEL SIDE.

The huge rough stones from out the mine,  
Unhinged and rotting,  
Have veins of purest metal hid  
Beneath the surface there.  
Few rocks so bare but to their heights  
Some tiny moss-plants cling;  
And round the peaks so desolate,  
The sea-bird sits and sings.  
Believe me, too, that rugged souls  
Beneath their rudeness hide  
Much that is beautiful and good—  
We've all our Angel side.

In all there is an inner depth,  
A far-off secret way,  
Where though the windows of the soul,  
God sends his smiling ray.  
In every human heart there is  
A faithful sounding chord,  
That may be struck unknown to us  
By some sweet loving word.  
Some men may vainly try  
To smother thoughts so hid,  
Some unexpected tone reveals  
It has an Angel side.

Depressed and lone, and trodden down,  
Dark with the shades of sin,  
Deciphering not those half-lights  
Which God has lit within:  
Groping about in utmost night,  
Poor, prisoned souls they are.  
Who guess not that life's meaning is,  
Nor dreams of heaven afar;  
Oh, that some gentle hand of love  
Their stumbling steps would guide,  
And show them that amidst it all  
Life has its Angel side.

Brutal and mean, and dark enough  
God knows—some natures are,  
But the compassionate comes near,  
And shall we stand afar?  
Our crust of evil will not grow less  
If shared with heavy loads of love  
For words of peace and looks of love  
Few natures can withstand.  
Love is the mighty conqueror,  
Love is the beautiful guide,  
Love with her beaming eye can see  
We've all our Angel side.

Be Truthful Always.

Two country lads came at an early hour  
To a market town, and arranging their  
little stands, sat down to wait for customers.  
One was furnished with fruits and vegetables  
of the boy's own raising, and the other  
supplied with clams and fish. The market  
house passed along, and each little merchant  
saw with pleasure his store steadily  
decreasing, and an equivalent in silver bits  
shining in his money cup. The last melon  
lay on Harry's stand when a gentleman  
came by, and placing his hand upon it said:  
"What a large melon, I think I must have  
this for my dinner. What do you ask for  
it, my boy?"

"The melon is the last one I have, sir;  
and though it looks very fair, there is an  
unsound spot on the other side," said the  
boy, turning it over.

"So there is," said the man; "I think I  
will not take it." "But," he added, looking  
into the boy's face, "it is not very business-like  
to point out the defects of your fruit to customers."

"You are right, my little fellow; always  
remember that principle, and you will find  
favor with God, and man also. You have  
nothing else I wish for this morning, but I  
shall remember your little stand in future."

"Are those clams fresh?" he continued,  
turning to Ben. Wilson's stand.

"Yes, sir; fresh this morning. I caught  
them myself," was the reply; and a purchase  
being made, the gentleman went away.

"Harry, what a fool you were to show  
the gentleman that spot on the melon—  
Now, you can take it home for your pains,  
or throw it away. How much wiser is he  
about those clams that I caught yesterday.  
Sold them for the same price I did the  
fresh ones. He would never have looked  
at the melon until he had gone away."

"Ben, I would not tell a lie, or act one  
either, for twice what I have earned this  
morning. Besides, I shall be better off in  
the end, for I have gained a customer, and  
you have lost one."

And so it proved, for the next day the  
gentleman bought nearly all his fruits and  
vegetables of Harry, but never invested  
another penny at the stand of his neighbor.  
Thus the season passed; the gentleman  
finding that he could always get a good article  
of Harry, continually patronized him,  
and sometimes talked with him a few moments  
about his future hopes and prospects.

To become a merchant was his ambition,  
and when the winter came on, the gentleman  
wanting a boy, a boy that he could trust  
for his store, decided on giving Harry the  
place. Steadily and surely he advanced  
in the confidence of his employer, until,  
having passed through the various gradations  
of clerkship, he became at length an  
honored partner in the firm.

Life's Happiest Period.

Kingsley gives his evidence on this disputed point. He thus declares:—"There is no pleasure that I have experienced like a child's midsummer holiday—the time, I mean, when two or three of us used to go away up the brook, and take our dinners with us, and come home at night tired, dirty, happy, scratched beyond recognition, with a great ussagay, three little trout, and one shoe, the other having been used for a boat, till it had gone down with all hands out of soundings. How poor our Derby-days, our Greenwhich dinners, our evening parties, where there are plenty of nice girls, after that! Depend upon it, a man never experiences such pleasures or grief after fourteen as he does before, unless, in some cases, in his first love-making, when the sensation is new to him."

THE other day a lady entered a Green street passenger car, to ride from Broad street to the post-office. The car was well filled, but an obliging stranger, relinquishing his right, gave her a seat. The lady thanked him for the courtesy. The idea of receiving a recognition of his politeness was such a novelty to the gentleman that for about two minutes he stood staring at her in speechless wonder.

The lady sat down. On her right was a gentleman-like person in plaid trousers and maroon colored overcoat. The plaid of his trousers was rather extensive, his legs receding in a green-house window. His coat was of the material known as chinchilla cloth, while his hat was a satin beaver article of painful brilliancy. A diamond cluster ring of considerable value sparkled upon the little finger of his right hand.

The lady admired the ring. The man displayed it in a manner to attract attention. At the corner of Eighth and Green streets the car jolted, and the man leaned heartily for an instant against the lady. She fancied that she felt a hand, that didn't belong there, in her pocket, and instinctively thrust in her own. As she did so two men got off. One was the person who had given her his seat; the other was the man with the diamond ring. In another minute the lady ascertained that her pocket-book was gone. In that same minute the two men in question had disappeared from view.

The lady informed the conductor she had been robbed, but the conductor could do nothing, and the other passengers had nothing to offer but condolence. As the portmanteau contained but seven dollars and a half, the lady didn't care about gratifying their curiosity by further explanation.

Alighting at her destination, the lady chancing to withdraw her handkerchief from her pocket—the one from which the portmanteau had been taken—heard something drop upon the floor. It was a splendid diamond ring! She recognized it at first glance. It was the very ring worn by the individual in stunning plaid, who had ridden beside her. He had undoubtedly stolen her pocket-book, but in doing so his ring had been drawn off and remained in the lady's pocket.

The lady, after asking advice, took the ring to a Chestnut street jeweler, who gave her its check for \$500. The next proof made by the lady on her ride was \$492 45; the precise sum, barring five cents, lost by the plaid gentleman in the satin beaver tunic. On Monday, the lady, walking past Eighth and Chestnut streets, met the individual in plaid. He flushed crimson at her glance, recognizing her on the instant. She smiled serenely, and he slunk away.

Whether he knew that his ring passed into the possession of the lady is more than we know; but a shrewd woman, in tremendous crinoline, supposed to be a friend of the man in plaid, was at the office of the railroad company hunting the lost jewel.

Should either of them encounter this number of the "North American," they will find that its recovery is only secured through the Quarter Sessions. Pickpockets who wear diamond rings must see that they fit tightly. The lady who thus made one, thinks of baiting her pocket with a seven dollar portmanteau, and angling a second time in the passenger cars.

The application of the incident is this:—Two pickpockets work together. The cars are their field of action. They sit side by side, choosing a car nearly full when they enter. To the benefit of the next handsomely dressed lady that enters, confederate No. 2 resigns his seat. Confederate No. 2 then picks the lady's pocket, and at once leaving the vehicle cuts up the nearest alley way, or mingles in the nearest crowd. Well dressed and decked with jewelry, these scamps are among the last to be suspected, even if they stand their ground.—North American.

When Napoleon, about 1811, desired to build a palace for the King of Rome, near the barrier de Passy, the shop of a poor cobbler, named Simon, stood in the way. Simon having learned what was going on, demanded twenty thousand francs for his tenement. The administrator hesitated a few days and then decided to give it; but Simon, goaded by the god of gain, now asked forty thousand francs. This sum was more than two hundred times its value and the demand was scorned. An attempt was made to change the frontage, but being found impossible, they went again to the cobbler, who had raised his price to sixty thousand francs. He refused. The Emperor would not give a franc more, and proffered to change his plans. The speculating son of St. Crispin then saw his mistake, and offered his property for fifty thousand francs, forty thousand, thirty thousand, coming down at last to ten thousand. The disasters of 1814 happened, and all thought of a palace for the King of Rome was abandoned. Some months after, Simon sold his shop for one hundred and fifty francs, and in a few days after the sale he was removed to an insane asylum; disappointed wretch—that which can never be satisfied—had driven him crazy. What a lesson doth this teach us?

## A Profitable Ride in the Railroad Cars.

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## Marriage in the Pejee Islands.

In the English Review of the Government Mission to the Pejian Islands, we find the following description of the marriage ceremonies there:

"The marriage ceremony is unique, and consists of several stages. The first is that of 'mutual attachment.' In it the suitor demands the girl of her parents, generally bringing a present with him. Perhaps years then elapse, perhaps only a few days, according to the bride's age. In the second stage she is 'nursed,' that is, is taken to the man's residence with a return present. She is left there for the third process, 'the warning,' when she sits, oiled and covered with turmeric, for four days, eating food which the lover cooks and sends to her. Then, follows 'the bathing,' in which she goes out to fish in the river—

Of the fish caught she makes a soup, and shares it with her husband, this being their first meal in common. She then returns to her parents' home while the new house is being built and furnished, and grand preparations are made for the concluding festival, about which no trouble is spared. On one occasion the fish alone was piled in a wall five feet high and sixty long; and a dish containing roast pigs and turkeys was two feet long, four wide, and three deep.

The last stage, 'the clipping,' consists, among some tribes, in a lock of the young wife's hair being removed; among others, in the whole head being shaved. She is then duly married, and becomes her husband's property, although it is against etiquette for her to live in the same house with him. Generally she divides his affections with several other wives, and, if Dr. Seaman's testimony is to be credited, is proud of polygamy. One, a chief's wife, assured him that 'she could never bring herself really to esteem a husband contented with one wife.'

A Heroine.

A correspondent of the Altoona Register, writing from Bradford City, Huntingdon county, says he had the pleasure of meeting, at a place called Dudley, a woman named Mary Owens, who had just returned from the army, in full uniform. This remarkable woman accompanied her husband to the army, and fought by his side until he fell. She was in the service eighteen months, and took part in three battles, and was wounded twice: first in the face above the right eye, and then in her arm, which required her to be taken to the hospital, where she confessed the deception. She had enlisted in Danville, Montour county. Pa., under the name of John Evans, and gives as her reason for this romantic undertaking, the fact that her father was uncompromising in his hostility to her marriage with Mr. Owens, threatening violence in case she disobeyed his commands; whereupon, after having been secretly married, she donned the United States uniform, enlisted in the same company with her husband, endured all the hardships of the camp, the dangers of the battle field, saw her husband fall dead by her side, and is now wounded and a widow. Mrs. Owens looks young, is rather pretty, and is the heroine of the neighborhood. She is of Welsh parentage.

The London Times says that, upon an average, nearly twenty lives are lost in the coal mines of the Kingdom every week of every year. It adds:—"In the ten years ending with the year before last upwards of nine thousand lives were lost in our collieries. Perhaps it will bring these figures a little more into relief if we compare them with the casualties of war. Within the last few months we have been afflicted by two French narratives of the great battle of Waterloo, and the carnage of that memorable day is certainly not softened or disguised either by Mr. Thiers, or M. Victor Hugo. Yet the truth is that our coal mines cost us every two years almost as many lives as were lost at Waterloo by British and Franco-Germans together. We read of whole battalions crushed and squadrons annihilated, but the simple fact is that in two regiments only out of the whole army did the number of the rank and file killed exceed one hundred. The 17th lost one hundred and three men, and the 13th battalion of the First Foot Guards one hundred and one.

A curious experiment was lately made at Strasburg to effect the union of two animals, so that they might, to a certain degree, have a life in common, producing artificially what nature produced spontaneously in the Siamese Twins. Two white rats, of the Albino species, were selected for the experiment. An incision was made on the right side of the one and on the left of the other, engaging the skin and the cellular tissue under it. The surfaces of the two wounds were kept closely together by sutures and bandages till the sixth day, when union by the first intention was found to have taken place. They then walked side by side, being united by a fleshy band. An attempt to poison both by the mouth of one did not succeed, but an injection thrown into the jugular vein of one animal was found to have entered the superficial femoral vein of the other, showing clearly that an intimate vascular union had already taken place between them. This interesting experiment may have an important bearing on restorative surgery.

Why is a stick of candy like a race horse? Because the more you lick it the faster it goes!

"I haven't another word to say, sir—never dispute with fools!"

"No," was the reply, "you are very sure to agree with them."

"Papa—Well, Sis, how do you like school?"

"Sis—'Oh! so much!'"

"Papa—'That's right. Now tell me all you have learnt to-day.'"

"Sis—'I've learnt the names of all the little boys!'"

## Profession and Practice.

Two kinds of witnesses are often encountered in courts of justice—the unwilling witness, and the too willing witness. Here is one who doesn't seem to come under either category:

The prosecuting attorney thus addresses him:

"Mr. Parks, state, if you please, whether the defendant, to your knowledge, has ever known him?"

"Ah! a professor of what?"

"A professor of religion."

"You don't understand me, Mr. Parks. What does he do?"



## The Visit of the French Minister to Richmond.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The following communication was transmitted to the Senate to-day:

To the President of the United States: The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 9th day of February instant, in these words, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, the character of the suggestions made by the Secretary of State of the United States to M. Mercier, the representative of the Emperor of the French to this Government, as narrated in his communication to M. Thouverd, under date of 13th of April last, which induced M. Mercier to undertake his mission in that month, and what representations, if any, he was authorized to make from this Government or from the Secretary of State to the Confederate authorities—has the honor to submit the following report:

That no suggestions were made to M. Mercier by the Secretary of State that induced, or were designed or calculated to induce him to undertake a mission to Richmond in April last, or at any other time. He was not then, nor has he or any other person ever been authorized by this Government, or by the Secretary of State, to make any representations of any kind, or any subject, to the insurrectionary agents or so-called authorities at Richmond, or to hold any communication with them on behalf of this Government.

From the beginning of the present disturbances until the Spring of 1863, this Department was charged with the authority of granting passes or passports through the lines of the Government forces. It early became a question whether foreign ministers residing in the United States should be denied such passports. It was thought a sound and liberal policy to leave them free to visit any part of the country to which they are accredited, so long as their good faith towards this Government. This has been uniformly avowed as the course of the Government. Accordingly a passport was granted in the month of April, 1861, to his Excellency Rudolph Schlenker, Minister resident here of the Republic of Bremen.

A like passport was granted on August 5th, 1861, to the French Minister, attended by his Royal Highness, the Prince Napoleon Jerome, then on a visit at this Capital; and in April last a similar passport to the French Minister. These passports were granted at the request of those distinguished persons respectively, and not on any suggestion of the Government or Secretary of State. They severally travelled to a private and unofficial capacity. They bore no communications, whether formal or informal, verbal or written, from this Government or from the Secretary of State to any insurgents, and they brought none from any such persons to this Government or to the Secretary of State.

Since the 4th of March, 1861, no communication direct or indirect, formal or informal, has been held by this Government or by the Secretary of State with the insurgents, their aiders or abettors. No passport has been granted to any foreign Minister to pass the military lines except by the President's direction, and each of such who has received such passport, has on his return waited upon the President as well as Secretary of State, and given them such account, unasked, as he thought proper of the incidents of his journey.

Of course these statements are to be qualified, so far as the facts relating to communications concerning the exchange of prisoners and other military matters in charge of the War Department may affect them. Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,  
Department of State, Washington, Feb. 9, 1863.

## There Can be no Neutrals in this War; Only Patriots or Traitors.

Thos B. Bryan, Esq., of Chicago, in a recent letter addressed to prominent democrats, testifies to the truth of the prediction of Stephen A. Douglas, a few days before his death, that slavery, being the cause of the present rebellion, that rebellion would end in the overthrow of slavery. On the occasion of his last public appearance, in company with Mr. Bryan, in his wretched terse and emphatic language, Mr. Douglas declared that the leading politicians of the South—the "Southern conspirators"—as he more than once called them—were alone responsible for the war, and for the political suicide of the South, and of slavery, which it would involve. No man ever uttered a more scathing denunciation of these arch-traitors than then fell from the lips of Judge Douglas. No allusion, direct or indirect, was made to abolitionists, but the entire infamy of the causeless and accursed revolt was placed where it belonged; and in a far different latitude from that assigned to it by some more modern historians. In this connection it may be well to remind those who profess to be the followers of the great statesman, that at the meeting which immediately followed the time when he so prophetically spoke as above testified to, Senator Douglas said:

"This is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question: Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; ONLY PATRIOTS—OR TRAITORS."

We observe by our exchanges that the combination of the manufacturers of paper is attracting universal attention. Both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature have passed resolutions urging Congress to repeal or reduce the duty on imported printing paper. The New York Assembly have done the same thing, and so have the Legislatures of Massachusetts and of New Jersey. Other States, without doubt, will rapidly follow the example. We have not heard of any State passing resolutions in favor of keeping the duty at its present enormous rate, as the paper-makers' Association desire.

A Nashville despatch informs us that the forces entered Lebanon, Tennessee, on the 8th instant, and capturing some 600 persons, principally belonging to the guerrilla forces of the command. A number of field officers are said to have been taken.



## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 17, 1863.

## For the Sick.

An appeal has been made to the "Ladies' Relief Association," of this place, from Washington, asking a contribution of delicacies for the wounded and sick soldiers at that City. We are requested to say that all kinds of dried fruit, canned fruit, and any other articles suitable for hospital use, will be gladly received by the Association, and, if left at the residence of Mrs. HARRIS during the present week, will be carefully attended to and promptly forwarded to Washington.

Dr. HENRY S. HUBER, of this place, has been appointed "Examining Surgeon," to examine applicants for Pensions.

The "Quaver Club" of Gettysburg, propose giving a grand Promenade Concert in Sheds & Buehler's Hall, on the evening of the 28th inst. The simple announcement will be sufficient to draw a full house. A rare musical treat may be expected. Tickets only 25 cents.

## Sunday School Anniversary.

The Sunday School of the German Reformed Church will hold its Anniversary on next Saturday night, the 21st inst.

## False Report.

A report has gone to the country that Mr. GEORGE ARNOLD only intended to redeem his Notes up to the 1st of February, and that after that date there was to be no redemption. This ridiculous rumor we contradict flatly. Mr. ARNOLD requests us to state that he issued his Notes in good faith, at a time when there was a necessity for change, and is always ready to redeem them, either at his own counter or at the York County Bank.

## Fatal Accident.

On Friday evening last, about 8 o'clock, when the train arrived at Hanover, from the Junction, a citizen of that place, Mr. SMITH, a butcher, started across the track, and in the dark, supposed himself clear of the locomotive. He was struck, however, and the engine passed over both legs, cutting one off entirely, and crushing the other. Resection never took place, and he died on Saturday. He was a single man, about 35 or 40 years of age.

Lieut. FORD, of the Provost Battalion, died at McConnellsburg, on Friday last, from the wound received three or four weeks since, near that place, while attempting to arrest a deserter named John Forney. The latter was arrested at the time for the offense, and is now in Chambersburg prison.

Adjutant General Thomas has just issued an order notifying some ninety-five army officers (designated by name) that, having been reported at the headquarters of the army for offences specified, they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States, unless within ten days from this date they appear before the Commission in session in Washington city, of which Brigadier General Ricketts is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them. Twenty-eight officers are called to answer for being in the city of Washington without proper passes, and failing to report to the headquarters of the Provost Marshal, under arrest; and twenty-five for failing to report at Convalescent Camp, Virginia, near Alexandria, as ordered by General Marlinde.

In the above list we observe the name of Capt. ISAAC D. SAILER, 15th U. S. Infantry, for having received \$50 as an inducement to muster in a substitute at Franklin township, Adams county, Pa.

## IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS.

The following decisions of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, relative to the sale of liquors by druggists and apothecaries, will be found of interest:

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, February 4, 1863.—Sir: Your letter of the 2d inst., relative to the liability of apothecaries and pharmacists to an assessment as retail dealers in liquors, has been received.

Decision No. 18 contains the ruling of this office of the question. The provision in section 108, quoted by the apothecaries, merely exempts certain preparations from the stamp duty imposed on proprietary medicines.

Very respectfully,  
Geo. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.  
HENRY A. WEAVER, Asst. 22d Dist., Pa. Decision No. 18.—Alcohol or spirituous liquors of any kind, can only be used in an apothecary in compounding medicines. When sold otherwise he will be required to take out license as a dealer. A license to wholesale liquor confers no authority upon the party holding such license to retail liquors.

Counterfeit Fives on the Harrisburg Bank were in circulation in Philadelphia last week. The North American of Tuesday says that two different parties were committed yesterday for passing the new counterfeit \$5 on the Harrisburg Bank. (The notes being soaked in coffee and dried, look like old ones.) For passing them Jacob Hays was committed and a man named Charles Crawford also, for trial. These notes are very likely to be received as genuine without close scrutiny. They do not bear close examination.

Major General Fremont has made application to the War Department for active service.

## THE OCTOBER REBEL RAID.

Letter from Hon. E. McPherson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Feb. 11th, 1863.

R. G. HARVER, Esq., Dear Sir:—Considerable interest attaching to the movement requesting Congress to reimburse citizens of Adams and Franklin counties for losses sustained in October last by Stuart's rebel raid, I wish to state, for general information, that the petitions have been presented to the House of Representatives; that they have been referred to its Military Committee; and that Hon. WM. ALLEN, of Ohio, has been charged with the investigation of the case.

The petitions arrived only last week, and there is now scarcely time to put through both Houses any controverted bill upon which a Committee has reported—so constant and powerful is the pressure of the important business yet undisposed of, such as an Amendment of the Tax law, the passage of the Revenue bill, the Militia bill, the Appropriation bills, &c., &c. Besides, the principle involved in these petitions is very important, as, if it be established that Government is liable for damages done by the public enemy, there will be claims preferred for hundreds of millions lost and destroyed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and other States. It is probable that a bill involving so important a principle will be thoroughly debated, and for this reason I fear it will be impracticable to reach any result at this session, of which but three weeks remain.

I have thought much about this matter, and believe the best method of procedure to be this—Let the State Legislature appoint a Commissioner to investigate the claims, hear testimony, and make award of damages. Let the State pay them, and retain the amount in its settlements with the General Government. The State thus protecting its citizens, would be in position to demand this allowance, when otherwise there might be delay or difficulty in procuring it, direct from the Government. At present, I can see no other means of accomplishing the purpose, within a reasonable period, if at all.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,  
EDWARD McPHERSON.

Of all the queer plans ever devised to "get out of a scrape," the Compiler has exhibited the silliest in yesterday's paper. When we gave him, not what he calls a sneaking, but a deserved rebuke, for taking the part of a General unanimously declared guilty of being a traitor to his country—he raises the cry of "Abolition—Abolition!" to divert the public censure from his disloyal articles. He must be very silly himself, or imagines his readers so, or he would not, like the ostrich, think he is concealed from public censure, because he has hid but a small part of his person from view. His constant reiteration of disloyal sentiments, and undeserved censure of the Government, which is endeavoring to crush the unholy rebellion, has so impressed the public with a true outline of his action, that he cannot get clear of the shirt of Nessus, with all his endeavors to do so, by shouting aloud—the Negro—the Negro—Abolition—Abolition! Time will put all these matters right; and then we prophesy he will regret his course. Revolutionists will be made in the future.

Gen. Tom Thumb (the world-renowned dwarf) was married a few days ago, in Grace church, New York, in the presence of thousands, to Miss Lavinia Warren, an accomplished young lady, and also a dwarf. The affair was a splendid one, in all the arrangements, and the papers were filled with the accounts of the particulars.

It is said that the difficulty with the Anderson Troop has been settled, and that the regiment has been released from arrest and gone on duty. It is further stated they have been allowed to elect their own officers, and that they have been detailed as a body guard for General Rosecrans.

A great fire took place at Norfolk, on Thursday morning last—loss estimated at \$150,000 to \$200,000.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the bill to establish a national currency came up for consideration, and was passed by a vote of ayes 23, nays 21. The Senate bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for the gradual emancipation of slavery in Missouri, was taken up, and passed by a vote of ayes 23, nays 18—Messrs. Hicks and Kennedy, of Maryland, both voting against it. The bill to prevent and punish frauds on the revenue was considered up to half-past 4 o'clock, when the Senate took a recess until half-past 6 o'clock.

The House of Representatives passed the bill to form a temporary government for the Territory of Montana, in which slavery is prohibited. The bill to indemnify the President for the suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus, was made the order of the day for Tuesday next. The fortification bill was then taken up, and an amendment of \$200,000 for fortifications around Washington adopted, when the bill was reported to the House and an adjournment ensued.

It is not all darkness in the "Egypt" of Illinois. Recently the Democrats called a meeting with a view of supporting the traitorous schemes of the party who compose a majority of the Legislature at Springfield. At the appointed time a large crowd was gathered, and were on the point of passing a series of most nefarious and traitorous resolutions, when a number of the true friends of peace and the Union joined the assembly. One of the prominent men of this patriotic body succeeded, by a few appropriate remarks, in so completely turning the tide that the large crowd caught the patriotic infection, and shouted among the loudest for crushing the rebellion and for the head of Jeff. Davis.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONELS KILLED.—Since the commencement of the present war, sixteen Colonels of Pennsylvania regiments have been killed in action, and two died from disease.

## LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

FORTRESS MONROE, CAMP ROBERTS,

Feb. 10th, 1863.

Dear Sentinel:—I suppose you will be somewhat surprised at my writing to you, but your paper being a welcome visitor in our camp, I thought it no more than fair to let you know something of "Camp Roberts," since you give us the news from Old Adams. We are situated on what is called Old Point Comfort, in Camp Hamilton. But our battalion being independent, we have an independent name for our camp—Camp Roberts. Our camp is among the neatest and best of the army. Our men all healthy, or at least few are really sick. We have those large assembly tents, being occupied by about sixteen men each. We have all provided ourselves with every means of comfort possible in camp life. Our tents have been made more comfortable and roomy by their being raised and boarded up about six feet high; we have good clothing, heavy blankets, and raised bunks or beds. I am certain, with the mildness of the climate, we could not have felt more comfortable at home in our houses. We have, in addition to this, all we wish to eat and drink.

I am glad to hear such good news from the Adams county boys at Suffolk. They were counted good brave boys by experienced officers, and Adams county will show itself true to the Union wherever it is. The men of our battalion, I want you to understand, are not lying idle; we are, and were then (at the time our men were fighting at Black Water), doing guard duty at the hospitals and bridges near the once beautiful village, but now ruins of Hampton, thereby relieving a regiment of New York volunteers of the task, and placing them in a condition of being ready to march at an hour's warning. We (although not the duty for which we were enlisted) do this willingly, and the great majority are willing to serve their country faithfully in the service for which they were enlisted, and will strike to the last with an "iron arm for the whole Union" from the mighty wall of Fortress Monroe.

There is one class of persons I wish to speak of in our battalion, and in other regiments also; they are few in our battalion, but not too few to notice. They are simply those who did not come for the good of their country, but to fill their purses from that of Uncle Sam's, and then back out of serving their country for it. These are generally substitutes, who employed almost all their energy to enter service to secure their advance bounty, and mouth's pay, and substitute money. After these are secure in their hands they either desert (or at least attempt to), or, as we call it, play off for a discharge from service. This they do by playing sick, or disclosing some old fracture of limb which they kept dark enough during examination directly after enlistment, during which time the examining Surgeon's questions of "Have you ever had any of your limbs broken?" were always answered in the negative. This is true. And there are some, and I may say a goodly number, and I regret to say it, who are refusing to do duty, and who are as well in reality as your "humble servant," or if they are not they will be as soon as they get home, if they succeed thus in obtaining their discharge. There is one thing alone ailing them that is visible, and that is the bread and meat consumption. We all have that and don't complain. They have it fully as bad as us, if not worse. Now who these persons are, and to what party they belong, I will not say; suffice it to say there does none belong to the party I do. They are, in my estimation, a party of their own, whom none of the true men of either party would own. Those persons are not only robbing the government, but robbing their own fellow-soldiers also. Hobbling them of their rest, rations and comforts in general; having those that are willing and ready to do their duty, suffer on account of their negligence. They are also the loudest in their opinions as to how the war should be carried on; and this should not be allowed, and but for pity (which they do not deserve,) would, I'm sure, be properly attended to. They are positively the most detestable of human beings in camp, and deserve being driven out of it. I hope they will be sent home out of our midst or made to do duty. Which of these things will be done I have not had the time to find out. If I were to dispose of such stock, I would exchange them to Dixie for good Union soldiers, and give three for one besides. This is not only practiced in our battalion, but in all new regiments, and may be in old ones. But let me assure you they are looked down upon with contempt, for they are unworthy a pleasant home in a country like ours. We are all, with those exceptions, contented and happy, and well provided for in rations and clothing, and are ready to handle those mammoth guns of Fortress Monroe, at any time entrusted to our battalion, and ready to strike with them powerful and unceasing blows against secession and for the Union, until our glorious flag shall again wave, the pride of the brave, over every State of our Union, for

It is the brightest, truest flag of Liberty, The pride of a nation bold.

Your's, &c.,  
REV. T. L. LEZTRAIT.

AN ACT relative to the investment of trust moneys in the county of Adams.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful for the Orphans' Court of the county of Adams to authorize the investment of trust moneys in the loans of said county, in the cases provided in, and agreeably to the provisions of the fourteenth section of the act relating to Orphans' courts, passed the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

The 60th Regiment P. V. are now at Port Royal. The following promotions have been made recently: Captain Cyrus Diller to be major; First Lieutenants James S. Book, D. B. Hingland, W. S. Diller, Joseph R. Findlay, and Charles Keller, to be captains; Second Lieutenant A. J. Marshall to be first lieutenant, and adjutant; Second Lieutenants S. M. Ferguson, Alfred Hicks, G. H. Gwin, Wm. Miller, and First Sergeant M. Stambaugh, to be first lieutenants; First Sergeants A. C. Miles, Joseph D. Keesh, Joseph Cannon, Joseph Atkinson, W. T. Bloss, Third Sergeant A. N. Strawbridge, and Sergeant Major J. J. McCor-mick; to be second lieutenants. Quartermaster Sergeant A. Reinhold has been appointed sergeant major, and Corporal John McNevin quartermaster sergeant.

## From New Orleans.

General Banks has promulgated the Emancipation Proclamation, saying that while it designates certain portions of Louisiana which are not to be affected by its provisions, the laws of the United States forbid officers of the army and navy to return slaves to their owners, or to decide upon the claim of any person to the service or labor of another.

General Banks adds: "Officers and soldiers will not encourage or assist slaves to leave their employers, but they cannot compel or authorize their return by force."

"The public interest preponderantly demands that all persons without other means of support be required to maintain themselves by labor. Negroes are not exempt from this law. Those who leave their employers will be compelled to support themselves and families by labor upon the public works."

"The Quartermaster's Department is charged with the duty of harvesting corn on deserted fields, and cultivating abandoned estates. Unemployed negroes will be engaged in this service under the control of suitable agents or planters, with a just compensation in food, clothing and money."

## Gov. Curtin on Arbitrary Arrests.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12.—Governor Curtin sent a message to the Legislature to-day with reference to the arbitrary arrests, contending that Congress alone has power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and recommending the passage of a resolution requesting Congress to take such action as may bring the guilty to punishment and relieve the innocent. While he admits that those arrests were necessary at the commencement of the rebellion, he does not think there is any occasion for them at the present time.

GUERRILLAS NEAR WINCHESTER, VA.—On Saturday evening last intense excitement was created in Winchester by the arrival of a staff officer with the information that a party of guerrillas had attacked the stage from Martinsburg, and captured it, with its passengers and baggage. Five companies of Union cavalry, among the number three of the Thirtieth Pennsylvania, were immediately ordered to scour the different roads, and at an early hour on the following morning succeeded in recapturing the stage, horses, and a portion of the harness. The driver and passengers also succeeded in reaching Winchester in safety. Two of the marauders were captured and one killed.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

Humphrey Marshall's guerrillas are committing fearful depredations in Bath co., Kentucky, and the adjacent mountain regions. The jailer of Bath county informs the Lexington Observer that Marshall has a mountain camp about twenty-one miles from Owensville, whence his men make frequent descents. About 250 of these depredators entered Owensville on the night of the 1st, and stripped two boot and shoe stores, even taking baby shoes. They also stole all the quilts and about one hundred of the best horses in the neighborhood. They have also murdered several persons. The jailer, in common with nearly all the Union men in the district, has been compelled to fly. The proprietor of the Olympian Springs is also among the refugees. The presence of a military force is greatly needed, as nearly all the fighting men have joined the army.

A LARGE HAUL OF REBEL OFFICERS.—Jeff. Davis will probably have to reconsider his determination to land over all officers taken prisoners to the rebel State authorities, to be treated, that is, hung—as slave stealers; for, if retaliation is to be the order of the day, Jeff's attachment to his word will be very uncomfortable in the matter of some hundreds captured at Arkansas Post. Among the rebel prisoners taken, there were one general, ten colonels, ten lieutenant colonels, ten majors, one hundred captains, nearly two hundred lieutenants, and a lot of adjutants, quartermasters, surgeons and staff-officers.

The California Legislature has finally elected Mr. John Conness to the United States Senate. Mr. Conness was formerly a Douglas Democrat, and latterly a member of the Union party. He was the Union Democratic candidate for Governor in 1861, and has since been a hearty supporter of the Union movement and ticket.

THE STORM IN CANADA.—According to the Montreal papers of the 7th instant, the snow storm which set in on Thursday evening continued all that night and next day, covering the earth with a deposit to the depth of about three feet. At Kingston it fell to the depth of two feet on a level.

An intensely shocking murder has been committed in Columbia county, Pa., a woman having massacred her three step-children, aged seven, nine and fourteen years.

New York, Feb. 10.—The steamer North Star, from New Orleans on the 30th, via Key West 4th inst., has arrived. Last evening, off Woodland, she came in collision with the steamer Ella Warley, crushing in her boilers and damaging her to such an extent that she sunk in twenty minutes. The First Assistant Engineer and three firemen and three coal heavers were lost; supposed to have been sealed to death. The rest of the crew and passengers were saved. The Ella Warley sailed hence yesterday afternoon with a cargo and a number of passengers for Havana.

A despatch dated St. Louis, February 8, states that a movement of the Army of the Frontier was ordered several days ago, which was supposed to be directed toward Little Rock, but when the troops were all ready to start, the order was countermanded. General Blunt's Division is now at Crako Creek, Totten's is at Flat Creek, and Horen's is at Forsyth, all within forty-five miles of Springfield. Bloomfield, which was taken by the enrolled militia week before last, and evacuated next day, has been re-occupied by Rebel guerrillas, who are arresting Union men as hostages for guerrillas taken prisoners at Bloomfield, when last held by the Union troops. A detachment of the 12th Missouri Cavalry had been ordered to release the Union men.

Sir James Clarke's Pomalo pills never fail to produce the desired effect, when directions are followed. Sold in bottles containing 50 pills. See advertisement in another place.

## The Charleston Expedition.

SAILING OF 125 VESSELS FROM BEAUFORT, N. C.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 9.—A Newbern correspondent, who has just returned from Beaufort, N. C., writes under the date of the 5th ultimo, as follows:

The sailing of the expedition for I believe, Charleston harbor, was one of the grandest sights I ever witnessed. The fleet consisted of about 125 sail of vessels, steamers, transports, tugs, and schooners.

At about 11 o'clock on the 30th of January the sails of the various small craft were loosened, and silently, one by one, in close order, they glided from the harbor. Next followed in the same rapid succession the steamers, store-ships, transports, tugs, and all. It was a magnificent sight—one long line of vessels, crowded with troops cheering. The bands were playing and the colors streaming from the masts.

I counted seventy-eight schooners and store-ships, and thirty-two steamers, containing a very large body of troops. At dark the vessels were still passing the forts. The gunboat Daylight had reached Morehead City from the blockading squadron off Charleston. The officers of this vessel report that the iron gunboats Passaic and Montauk, a number of mortar vessels, and various other United States war vessels were at anchor in Bull's Bay, near Charleston, when they left.

The 4th Massachusetts Regiment, and some other regiments at Newbern, had been ordered on another expedition, which was to start on the morning of Feb. 1st.

## A Skirmish With the Rebels.

FOURTEEN MONROE, Feb. 9.—Intelligence from Yorktown states that during the past week a number of rebels had been made prisoners by our troops in that quarter, and a number of rebel deserters have come within our lines. Last Saturday five rebel deserters were awaiting an opportunity to come in also. Major Kling accordingly ordered two companies of cavalry to proceed in search of the deserters. The squadron about six miles out found the sixteen rebel deserters, the enemy's pickets retiring before them.

Captain Keith imprudently pushed forward after them without orders, and about three miles beyond, he, with his small command, found themselves in an ambuscade, and were fired upon by concealed rebels. He was brought off, as was supposed, mortally wounded. Captain Hegerman, upon whom the command now devolved, bravely fought his way through the enemy's line, but getting separated from his men, was taken prisoner. Lieutenants Williams, Smith and Little were taken prisoners, and Lieutenant Rhiennemiller was seen to fall from his horse, and is supposed to have been killed. Our entire loss was 30 killed, wounded and made prisoners. The enemy's loss is unknown.

The enemy is reported to be in some force about twelve miles from Williamsburg.

Vicksburg despatches describe the ruin of the blockade at that point by the ram Queen of the West. She started on her perilous voyage at five on the morning of the 3d, and though a but fire from the enemy's heaviest guns was poured upon her, and she delayed to but a Rebel steamer which lay under the bank, and was hit twelve times, nobody on board was hurt. Other rams, it is stated, will soon follow, and troops will be landed south of Vicksburg, and the communication of the city with Louisiana be thus cut off. The Rebel transports in the Ouachita and Red rivers will also be attacked.

The additional details we get of the operations of the steam ram Queen of the West show the affair to have been a brilliant and most successful one. Colonel Ellet, who commands the ram, states that in running past Vicksburg he attacked a Rebel steamer lying in front of the city and set fire to her with incendiary shells, but the Rebels succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The cotton barricades of his own boat taking fire from the Rebel shells, Colonel Ellet was forced to desist from this attack and continue on past the batteries, which he ran without receiving any serious damage.

After passing Vicksburg the Queen of the West ran down the Mississippi until she came near enough to Port Hudson to draw the fire from the Rebel batteries. On her way down the river she encountered three Rebel steamers, all loaded with provisions for the Rebel army, and succeeded in sinking the whole three, and took fifty-six prisoners, including one Colonel. The result of this trip is most important, and will no doubt result in giving us control of the Mississippi between Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

The Committee on Federal Relations, in the Kentucky House, have reported an address and resolutions evincing a bitter spirit of opposition to the Administration, protesting against the proclamation of emancipation, and declining to accept the President's proposition of compensated emancipation of the 19th of May, 1862; affirming that Kentucky will adhere to the Constitution and the Union, and that she will with delight and hope the recent manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of non-slaveholding States at the late elections; that the time has arrived when a Convention should be called to amend the Constitution; that it is expedient for the Mississippi valley States to hold a Convention to determine what is best to be done to prevent one or more States appropriating to themselves the exclusive use of the Mississippi river, and declaring that the laws of Kentucky must be maintained and enforced. It is believed that they will be rejected by the Senate.

Gen. Grant's forces, we learn, are by no means idle. A naval expedition started on February 6th to find a passage through which boats may reach the Mississippi river below Vicksburg. It is said there is a bayou leading from the lakes to the river, thirty miles below Vicksburg, which is navigable for boats at the present stage of water. Lake Providence is on the Louisiana side, above Young's Point, and is entered from the bend of the river known as Lake Providence Bend. The Rebels are said to be engaged in iron plating the steamboat Vicksburg at the landing.

Four thousand of the exchanged soldiers at Camp Parole, Annapolis, have been ordered to join their regiments immediately.

## Congress.

House of Representatives, Feb. 4.

HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE CORPS.  
Mr. McPHERSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a bill in relation to military hospitals, and to organize an ambulance corps; and asked that it be put upon its passage.

The bill was read "It provides that after the passage of the act, all military hospitals, with appurtenances and fixtures, except hospital stores, &c., and all ambulance wagons for hospital supplies and for the transportation of sick and wounded, shall be constructed and provided by the quartermaster's department, according to plans and patterns furnished by the Surgeon General and approved by the Secretary of War; provided, that in case of emergency, hospitals, ambulances, and wagons for hospital service may be constructed or procured by the Surgeon General, with the sanction of the Secretary of War."

The second section makes it the duty of the quartermaster's department to provide the necessary horses, mules, harness, and forage to render the hospital train efficient for field service, and to deliver the same to the officers of the medical department, by whom the train will be organized, and shall not be diverted from the hospital service or subject to the order of any other department.

The third section, in order to provide more effectually for the care of the sick and wounded of the Army, directs that a hospital corps shall be established and permanently attached to the medical department, consisting of one colonel as commander, one first lieutenant to each company of one hundred enlisted men, one sergeant to every twenty privates, one corporal to every ten privates, and as many privates as may be necessary, not to exceed in gross the rate of two to each company in the Army. The commissioned officers of the hospital corps are to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of officers of like grade in the infantry arm of the service. The non-commissioned officers and privates are to be appointed and enlisted according to existing laws, and are to be on the same footing, as regards pay and allowances, as the sergeants, corporals, and privates of infantry, respectively.

The fourth section directs that the officers and non-commissioned officers of the hospital corps shall perform such duties either in the field or in hospital as may be required by regulations; and that the privates of the corps shall act as drivers of ambulances and wagons for hospital supplies, as litter-bearers, and as cooks and nurses in all military hospitals, without extra pay.

The fifth section directs that whenever the hospital corps shall be organized and on duty, the details of enlisted men from regiments for the hospital service, now authorized by regulation, shall cease, and that in case of a reduction of the Army the hospital corps shall be accordingly reduced, so as at no time to exceed the proportion of two privates to every company actually in the Army.

The sixth section repeals all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this bill.

Mr. McPHERSON. I desire to submit a few words of explanation of this bill. It was prepared by the Surgeon General of the Army, and submitted to and approved by the Quartermaster General. Its object is to secure an organization of the hospital and ambulance corps, to devote their sole time and attention to the care of the wounded on the field, the transportation of the wounded from the field, and the care of the sick and wounded in hospital. It is well known that there is no organized ambulance corps now, and that the duties of that service are performed by details from the regiments in the field. The result of this is that about twenty thousand men who belong to the ranks of the volunteer Army are absent from their companies and regiments, performing the duties of an ambulance and hospital corps. This bill will have the effect of sending these soldiers back to their regiments. Every one familiar with our military hospitals knows that, as a general thing, a good class of men has been detailed from the ranks for that purpose. By sending them back to their regiments and replacing them with recruits, the Army will be increased by twenty thousand trained men.

The bill authorizes the permanent enlistment in the Army of a body of men sufficient to perform the duties belonging to the ambulance corps. There is a limit on their number. The



with the exception of medical stores, which are supplied by the medical department. But when these ambulances, horses, and other supplies have been once turned over to the medical department, that department is responsible for them. The medical department is to make out its own hospital trains, and it is to have charge of its own transportation, so that there can be no sort of excuse for inefficiency in future. At present, there is practically no head of the hospital department, and the result is that often for days and nights men are permitted to lie on the field of battle, not only unattended, but without any relief whatever being taken for their relief or transportation from the field. The great difficulty in the way of effecting an efficient organization under the existing laws, is that there is no officer specially charged with this duty. This bill provides for such an organization, and it provides it without any appreciable cost, and at the same time it will allow to be sent back to their regiments not less than from fifteen to twenty thousand valuable men who are fit for service, and to that extent will fill up the ranks of the volunteer Army.

I demand the previous question. The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered to be put; and under the operation thereof, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE. Mr. McPHERSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with a recommendation that it do pass, an act (S. No. 403) to increase the clerical and other force of the Quartermaster General's Office, and for other purposes.

Mr. McPHERSON. This is a Senate bill, and was very fully debated and considered in the Senate some ten days ago. If no one desires any information upon the subject, I will relieve the House, and demand the previous question upon the passage of the bill.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered to be put, and under the operation thereof the bill was ordered to be read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The President on Thursday sent to the Senate, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, the diplomatic correspondence in reference to the French proffer of mediation in our national troubles. The proffer of mediation is made in a note from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Drouin de L'Hays, to M. Mercier, dated on the 9th of January. The tone of the note is very courteous and friendly. Without stopping the progress of the war, the French Minister proposes the appointment of Commissioners by the United States Government and the Rebel authorities, to meet at some point to be declared neutral, and endeavor to arrange terms of peace. The argument in favor of such a course presented by the French Government is to the effect that such a meeting of delegated Commissioners might tend to our amicable settlement of differences and the restoration of the Union, and is accompanied by assurances of a sincere interest in our prosperity.

Mr. Seward, in quite a lengthy and argumentative letter, replies to the proposition of the French Minister, showing most conclusively that the assembling of such a commission would be without constitutional sanction, and that the results of this conference could have no binding effect on either of the contending parties. The only manner in which the parties can come together for consultation would be for the return of Senators and Representatives from the revolted States to their vacant seats in Congress, where they can not only discuss and take binding action on the differences existing, but call a Convention of all the States for altering and remodelling the Constitution of the United States. Attention is also called to the fact that Senators and Representatives of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia and Maryland, and parts of Louisiana, States claimed by the Rebel Government, are already represented in that body, and their Representatives are taking part in the discussion of the troubles of the country—and that Representatives are also expected from Arkansas. The determination of the Government and people to maintain the Federal Union is stated in unmistakable terms, and the proposition for the appointment of Commissioners respectfully declined.

By the transport Arago we have Port Royal dates to the 9th inst. The Monitor Weehawken had arrived safely. General Foster comes in the Arago to consult with the Government. While he is absent from his command it is not likely anything important will be done. A reconnaissance of the defenses at the mouth of the Ogeechee river, was made on the Wednesday preceding the sailing of the Arago, by Generals Foster and Hunter, accompanied by their respective staffs, with a view of determining what land co-operation might be necessary to assist the naval attack on Port Maitland. The Monitor Passaic, accompanied by two gunboats, was lying in Warsaw Sound, cleared for action, in expectation of a visit from the Rebel ram Flaming, said to be coaled, fully manned, and ready to come out at any moment. The Montauk, with other gunboats, was lying in proximity to the Ogeechee batteries, waiting the moment for another attack. The Rebel story that the Montauk was disabled in her last encounter with Port Maitland is wholly untrue. The only injury she suffered was in her smoke-stack. Generals Hunter and Foster, on their return to Hilton Head, had a protracted conference with Admiral Dupont. An important order had been issued by General Hunter, suspending the sale of confiscated lands for taxes.

**Dedication of a New Church.** The new German Reformed Church, recently erected in Flintown, will be dedicated, the Lord willing, on the first Sabbath in March—March 1st. Divine services will begin on Friday evening previous, and be continued over Saturday and Sunday. A number of Clergy-men from a distance are expected to be present. The community generally is respectfully invited to attend. E. R. HOFFMANN, Pastor.

**DR. HENRY'S PLANTATION BITTERS** or Old Home-Steak Tonic, at Dr. R. H. Hoxner's Drug Store. [Feb. 17.]

**LOT of Fresh Gum Drops**, the finest ever offered in the market, to be had at Dr. R. H. Hoxner's Drug Store. [Feb. 17.]

**GO to Dr. R. Hoxner's Drug Store**, and get his Medicated Cough Candy.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

## CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

PREPARED from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This famous medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties, Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and at the same time a powerful remedy, it cures nothing but the constitution. The Adams' Family Pills are peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring out the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Dropsy of the Lungs, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. H. S. and Postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by A. D. BUELLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 17, 1863.]

## IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

## RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

## BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Acting in the cure of Croup, Colds, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before been deemed beyond recovery given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and authentic is stamped "Bryan's." Spurious kinds are sold by the score. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOHN M. SOLES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y. For sale by A. D. BUELLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 17, 1863.]

## New Jersey Lands for Sale,

## Garden or Fruit Farms.

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 2 1/2, 3, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 Acres for \$200, 10 Acres for \$100, 5 Acres for \$50, 2 1/2 Acres for \$25, 1 Acre for \$20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHESTER, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms, are situated at Chetwood, Wadington Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

H. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. Jan. 20.

## Married.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. H. V. Hummel, Mr. RICHARD R. CRUM to Miss CAROLINE R. LITTLE, both of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa.

On the 3d inst., at St. Joseph's Church, Boonshaven, by Rev. A. A. Shorb, Mr. JOHN WAGMAN, of Mountpleasant township, to Miss LOUISA RIDER, of Germany township, Adams county.

## Died.

On the 7th inst., GEORGE, infant son of George Fickie, of Lattimore township, aged 1 month and 8 days.

On the 6th inst., of Diphtheria, ANNA ELIZABETH, daughter of Jacob B. Miller, near Humberston, aged 11 years 4 months and 6 days.

On the 10th inst., ANDREW JACOB, son of John Spangler, of Tyrone township, aged 5 months and 19 days.

In Adams county, Pa., on the 3d inst., MAHUA LARUE, daughter of Henry and Rachel Larue, aged 21 years 3 months and 11 days.

On the 4th inst., in Oxford township, of diphtheria, EMMA CHARISSA, daughter of Daniel Elbert, aged 4 years 9 months and 5 days.

Near New Oxford, at the residence of his uncle, John Leach, Esq., JOHN HENRY DOFFMAN, aged 11 years 10 months and 22 days.

On the 10th inst., LUCY E., daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Crum, of Menallen township, aged 10 years 11 months and 6 days.

On the 18th inst., MELVIN E., son of Moses and Elizabeth Crum, of Menallen township, aged 8 months and 16 days.

On the 18th inst., Mr. CHARLES A. STORR, of Danmuth, Md., aged 31 years and 26 days. His remains were placed in the family vault at Littlestown on Monday.

On Tuesday last, near this place, Mr. CHRISTIAN CASHMAN, aged about 27 years.

On the 7th inst., at Menallen township, SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Mary Weigle, aged 29 years 7 months and 3 days.

At Shippenburg, on the 8th inst., Mrs. JANE FULLER, widow of John L. Fuller, Esq., formerly of Gettysburg, aged 66 years.

Communicated.

On the 9th inst., at Abbottstown, AMELIA, daughter of John and Maria Miller, aged 3 years 3 months and 6 days.

The mother of this child, having occasion to visit a near neighbor on business, left her children at home for a short time. During her absence, it is supposed the deceased, whilst playing, set fire to her clothing, and before aid could be rendered was shockingly burned. Notwithstanding her efforts, which were employed by the Physician and friends to relieve the sufferer, death speedily terminated her existence.

To the Editor of the Adams Sentinel.

Sir—By request, I send you a few lines written on the death of JOHN W. McELWAIN, who fell in the battle of Murfreesboro'.

John W. McElwain, his age 21 years and 8 days, and when killed was Sergeant and Color-bearer in the 6th Regt. of Ohio Volunteers. He had gone to that State before the breaking out of the rebellion; and at its commencement, when a call was made for volunteers, he was a brave man volunteered to serve his country.

He went forth to defend the flag which he waved so gallantly over our country, ever since it was planted by the stars of '76. But by the bloody hands of traitors, it has in measure been torn down and trampled in the dust. By information received through his Lieutenant Colonel, he was a brave and fearless soldier, but while he was engaged in the battle of Murfreesboro', due for him, though he was just in the bloom of life, he was doomed to fall a victim to the hand of treason. He was shot on the 31st of December, 1862, and died the next day.

"No sinner repose on that dread field of battle, One dream of his childhood his fancy passed His fight were all ended, he'll see no more halloo, The sound of drum, it shall wake him no more."

Oh! treason, thou fiend, thou fell destroyer, thou hast caused many hearts to become sorrowful, and many eyes to shed tears for the loss of loved ones. Oh! when will thy strong arm be stayed, when will thy again pervade our land; when we shall again see our sons and our brothers return home to their relatives.

A. N.

**Promenade Concert.** The Quaver Club of Gettysburg will give a Grand Promenade Concert at Shende's, Buehler's Hall, on Monday evening, the 23d inst. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at any of the principal stores or of any member of the Club. Doors open at 7, and Concert will commence at 7 1/2 o'clock. Mr. E. H. MINNIE will occupy the lower saloon with an ample supply of Ice Cream, Cakes, &c.

**DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment**, for sale at Dr. R. Hoxner's Drug Store. [Feb. 17, 1863.]

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## To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.

## REV. GENTLEMAN having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment, without success, he is now prepared to cure the same in his afflicted fellow creatures the ADAMS OF CURE.

He will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNELL, 180 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 20.

## S. M. PITTENGER &amp; CO.

No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the SENTINEL, in these cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

## An Apprentice

To the Printing business, is wanted immediately at this Office.

## The Markets.

## GETTYSBURG—MONDAY LAST.

Superior Flour	56 00 to 60 00
Red Wheat	1 45 to 1 50
White Wheat	1 45 to 1 50
Corn old Yellow	75 to 80
Rye	75 to 80
Rye Flour	4 00
Wheat Flour	5 00
Blackwell Meal	5 00 to 6 00
Clover Seed	6 50 to 7 50
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Barley	50
Oats	55 to 60
Plaster of Paris, per ton	6 00
Guano per hundred	25 to 30
Pork	5 50

## BALTIMORE—MONDAY LAST.

Flour	57 00 to 7 12
Superior Flour	1 00 to 1 25
Red Wheat	1 00 to 1 08
White Wheat	1 00 to 1 08
Corn	81 to 90
Oats	70 to 75
Timothy Seed	7 00 to 7 50
Timothy Seed	2 87 to 3 00
Beef Cattle	8 50 to 9 00
Hog (in Butcher)	23 00 to 24 00
Do (loose)	22 50 to 23 50

## HANOVER—MONDAY LAST.

Flour per bbl.	from Wagons	\$6 37
Wheat, per bushel	1 40 to 1 50	
Rye	1 00 to 1 10	
Corn	81 to 90	
Oats	70 to 75	
Timothy Seed	7 00 to 7 50	
Timothy Seed	2 87 to 3 00	
Beef Cattle	8 50 to 9 00	
Hog (in Butcher)	23 00 to 24 00	
Do (loose)	22 50 to 23 50	

## PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, near the Chambersburg Turnpike, about 5 miles from Gettysburg, Adams county, on Thursday, the 20th day of March next, the following Personal Property, to wit:

4 Head of Horses, two of which are fine young ones, 18 Head of humped Cattle, 3 Cows, which will be fresh about the time of sale, 8 Head of Steers, 2 Hides and 4 yearling Calves, 1 Bull, 4 Sheds, 1 Broad-tread Wagon, Bed Rows, Cover, 2 Hides, all in good order, 1 Narrow-tread do, 1 one horse Wagon, Lino Red, Hay Carriage, Dog Boards, Sleigh, Horse Gears, such as Breach-hauls, Cruppers, Fly Nets, Saddles, Housings, Fifth Chains, Cow Harness, 2 Saddles, a lot of Ploughs, double hoveled do, 3 three horse do, 2 Harrows, 1 Comber, Shovels, Forks, &c., and all other Farming Implements. Also, a lot of Potatoes by the Bushel, Bacon and Lard by the pound, Chairs, Tables, 1 Hathaway Cook-Stove, 6 Bedsteads, with a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M., when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

SAMUEL THOMAS. Feb. 17, 1863.

## GREAT SALE

## OF REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned, Assignees of DAVID GOON-STAR and Wife, will sell at Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March, 1863, on the premises, the following Real Estate, situate on the Turnpike road about half-way between Gettysburg and Chambersburg, in Franklin township—SIX ACRES OF LAND, divided into tracts, as follows:

No. 1: THE MANSION TRACT, containing 150 Acres, nearly 50 acres of which are improved land, well timbered and in good state of cultivation; the balance of the tract is well set with chestnut, pine and other timber. The GREENBERG HOTEL AND SPRING, and the most healthy and pleasant Summer Resort in the country, and with but little expense can be made equal to any in the State, are upon this tract. The main building is brick, 62 feet by 34, with a two-story brick back-building, 40 feet by 20—laid off into rooms to accommodate visitors or boarders. Connected with it is a Store Room and Post Office, also a large and convenient Bath House, with 20 bed rooms attached thereto, extensive Stabling, Ten-pin Alley, Smith Shop, Revolving Stairs, Ice House, and all other necessary buildings. Also 2 good Tenant Houses, with a young Orchard of choice fruit, and other small tracts of various kinds.

LOT No. 2, adjoining the above, contains 92 Acres, and is well covered with YOUNG TIMBER.

LOT No. 3 contains 214 Acres and 32 Perches, nearly 20 acres of which are cleared and in good order; the balance is well covered with chestnut, pine and other timber. The improvements are a two-story, Weathered, boarded Tannery HOUSE, Stable, and a new SAW MILL, in good running order, on which from ten to twelve hundred feet of lumber can be sawed daily.

LOTS Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, contain from fifteen to twenty-four acres each, and are well set with chestnut, oak and other timber.

LOT No. 8 contains 31 Acres and 100 Perches, and is TIMBERED the same as lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7.

LOT No. 9 contains 17 Acres and 52 Perches, part of which is meadow, the balance in wood. The improvements are a HOUSE and STABLE, and a SHINGLE MILL, in good repair and order.

LOT No. 10 contains 201 Acres, and is well set with young chestnut and oak, and is also a fine tract, adjoining lands of Jacob Dearborn, T. Stevens and Daniel Kahn, four of which lots contain 20 Acres each, and lot No. 5 contains 17 Acres. These lots are well timbered, with chestnut, oak and other timber. The said lands are situated on the Turnpike road, between Gettysburg and Chambersburg, and are well set with chestnut, oak and other timber.

Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by either of the Assignees, the first-named residing in Fayetteville, Franklin county, and the other in Muncasterburg, Adams county.

Sale to commence at the Hotel property at 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN DOWNEY, JOHN HARTMAN, Assignees.

Feb. 17.—ts

ALL kinds of Stax Goods, embracing Men's and Boys' HATS, Minner and Children's HATS and FLATS, ROPES, &c., &c., at

R. F. McHENRY'S.

AGD, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice Flour and Gelatin, for sale at

Dr. R. Hoxner's Drug Store.

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## Receipts and Expenditures

## OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1862.

## COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, ADAMS CO., PA.

A GRATEFUL to an act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act, to raise County Taxes, and to require the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a statement of receipts and expenditures yearly." We the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, report as follows, to wit: From the eighth day of January 1862, to the tenth day of January 1863, both days inclusive.

Dr. Danner, Esq., Treasurer and the Commissioners in account with the County of Adams, as follows:

To cash in hands of former Treasurer at last settlement, 234 50

Outstanding County Taxes and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors, 18,839 37

County Rates and Levies assessed for 1862, 1,322 17

Quit Rents 173 04

Comberland Township, 1,213 82

Germany, 981 44

Oxford, 1,051 81

Huntington, 1,119 25

Lattimore, 775 00

Hamiltonban, 1,104 80

Liberty, 663 55

Franklin, 1,354 15

Strabun, 1,489 00

Mountpleasant, 506 42

Mountjoy, 945 85

Reading, 1,163 91

Hamilton, 945 77

Conowago, 996 78

Butler, 860 30

Union, 1,190 82

Freedom, 704 04

Tyrone, 748 98

Berwick, 830 00

Berwick Borough, 222 44

Loans from Bank & Sundry persons, 8,980 00

Abatement on State Quota, 788 82

Fees for 1862, 29 44

Cash from H. J. Myers, Esq., donation of witness fees in the contested election of John Busbey, 197 22

Cash from Michael Dellone and others, donation towards the erection of Berlin Bridge, 230 00

Cash from D. Ziegler, Sr., Adm'r. of Waybright Ziegler, in part on acct., 500 00

Cash from V. & J. Warner, in full on old Court House, 57 00

Cash from H. G. Carr, in part on Judgment, 107 00

Cash from Amos Plank, Adm'r. of Riddlemossers Estate, 11 88

Cash from sundry persons, costs & fine Additional Tax for sundry persons for 1862, 12 36



# Stratton, Bryant & Co.

**National Commercial Colleges**  
located in  
PHILADELPHIA,  
N. E. corner 7th and Chestnut Streets,  
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buf-  
falo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago  
and St. Louis.

**BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial**  
Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Cor-  
respondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same gen-  
eral and local management, and offering in  
each the advantages of a large school, and  
facilities for imparting instruction in any  
other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in  
all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently  
enlarged and refurnished in a superior man-  
ner, and is now the largest and most pros-  
perous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books,  
embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arith-  
metic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and  
sent by mail.

For full particulars send for a circular.

Address  
**STRATTON, BRYANT & CO.**  
Oct. 23, 1862. Philadelphia.

**DR. ROBERT HORNER'S**  
**NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION**  
**STORE,**  
CHAMBERSBURG, GETTYSBURG.

HAVING retired from the active prac-  
tice of my profession, I take pleasure  
in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg  
and vicinity, that I have opened a  
**NEW DRUG STORE,**  
in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. &  
C. HORNER, as an office, where I will con-  
stantly keep on hand a large supply of all  
kinds of **FRESH DRUGS,**  
**MEDICINES,**  
**CHAMBERS,**  
**PERFUMERY,**  
**TOOTH POWDERS,**  
**DYE STUFFS,**  
**DRY PAINTS,** and  
**PAINTS** ground in Oil,  
**OILS,** expressed and distilled,  
**STATIONERY** of all kinds,  
Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes,  
&c., &c.

**PATENT MEDICINES.**  
All the popular Patent Medicines, together  
with a selection of pure WINES, BRAND-  
IES and WHISKY, for medicinal pur-  
poses only, always on hand. In a word, my  
stock embraces everything usually found in  
a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of Fresh Drugs has been  
received, and others are arriving, which I  
am offering to the public on very accommo-  
dating terms. My Medicines have all been  
purchased under my personal inspection and  
supervision from the most reliable houses. I  
can therefore not only recommend them as  
pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

**N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION** given  
to the treatment of all chronic diseases.  
By **DR. J. B. GRANT.**  
May 13, 1862.

**CALL AT THE NEW STORE.**  
**ISAAC GOLDMAN'S CLOTHING HALL,**  
**COME TO GOLDMAN'S**  
at Samson's Old Stand!

ISAAC GOLDMAN, who has been in Baltimore,  
has opened a Clothing and Variety Store at  
Samson's old corner, on the Diamond,  
Gettysburg, where he offers a large stock of  
Goods in his line, and which he will sell at  
prices so low as to astonish all buyers. His  
assortment, which will be found made in the  
best materials in the best manner, comprises  
everything in the line of Men's and Boy's  
Wear, viz:

Over Coats, a large variety; Dress Coats, a  
large variety; Sack Coats, a large variety;  
Pantaloons, a large variety; Vests, a large  
variety; Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties,  
Gloves, Suspenders, Carpet Bags, Knives,  
Tobacco, with a fine Assortment of Pipes, &c.  
Give him a call. No trouble to show  
Goods. By selling goods at moderate profits  
he hopes to please all purchasers. Don't  
forget "the spot"—Samson's Old Corner.  
Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1862.

**SHEDS & BUEHLER'S Store** is well  
worthy of a visit just at this time. We  
doubt whether, even in our largest cities, a  
fine display of Stores can be found. Their  
large room is stored full of Stoves of every  
pattern; also, every variety of Mill-  
Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Plun-  
ished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, in-  
deed, everything in the house-furnishing  
line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffs,  
Jard Presses, &c., &c. They are pre-  
pared to sell wholesale and retail. Tin Ware,  
and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own man-  
ufacture—keeping a sufficient number of  
hands to supply any demand. Their as-  
sortment of Lumber is very large; also,  
Coal; of over kind.

Our neighbor **POLLEY** has just com-  
pleted a very neat brick building opposite  
the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. Cook  
have everything in very beautiful order.  
The former has a very variety of Stoves of  
the rarest patterns, and at very cheap rates;  
whilst friend Cook attends to the Tin-work,  
Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work  
in the best manner. Give them a call in  
their new habitation.

**A FRESH SUPPLY.**  
**COME AND SEE.**  
I TAKE this method to inform the public that  
I have received from the City of Philadel-  
phia a fresh stock of Goods, comprising all  
the newest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,  
the most complete assortment ever received in  
this place. In style, quality and price they  
cannot be surpassed.

Also, Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, Gloves and  
Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, as  
well as a fine assortment of PERFUMERY and  
Essence of Soap, and in fact everything that is usu-  
ally found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

For the Gentlemen I have a complete stock  
of Cloths, Cassimeres, Goods suitable for Boys'  
wear, as well as Gloves, Stockings, Handker-  
chiefs, Neck-ties and Suspenders, as was ever  
brought to this market.

Ladies Dress Trimmings in great variety.  
Visiting Cards, Balloons, Notes, Letter and  
Cap Papers.

Irish Linen, Bleached and Brown Muslins,  
Milieu Case Muslin and Wide Sheetings.

**K. O'LOK'S** Leaven, the purest and best  
Baking powder in use, at  
**DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.**

**COTTONADES**, and a variety of Pants Stuffs  
cheap at  
**A. SCOTT & SON'S.**

**NORTH AMERICAN** burning Oil,  
**CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.**

**A SUPERIOR** lot of Hams and Shoulders  
for sale cheap at  
**CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.**

**TAYLOR BROS.** are making their premium  
pictures to suit the times.

**SMALL** Photographs for 21 per dozen, at  
Trem's Sky-light Gallery.

## SOMETHING NEW.

THE undersigned re-  
spectfully informs the  
citizens of Gettysburg  
and vicinity, that he has  
just received from the  
City of Philadelphia a  
fresh stock of Goods, comprising all  
the newest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,  
the most complete assortment ever received in  
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**NORTH AMERICAN** burning Oil,  
**CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.**

## Office of JAY COOKE.

**At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,**  
111 SOUTH THIRD STREET,  
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed  
TREASURER of the City of Philadelphia, and  
being prepared to furnish, at short notice,  
all kinds of Bonds, in sums of \$50, \$100,  
\$500, \$1,000, and upwards, in the name of  
the City of Philadelphia, and to receive the same  
in payment of all bills and accounts due to  
the City, and to execute all orders of the  
Common Council, in relation to the same.

Also, to receive and pay out the money of  
the City, and to execute all orders of the  
Common Council, in relation to the same.

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## FRESH GROCERIES.

**W. M. BOYER & SON** have just received  
a splendid lot of Groceries, Queens-  
ware, Notions, Confections, Tobacco, &c., &c.,  
having bought these goods for Cash, we are  
prepared to offer such inducements to buyers  
as cannot fail to please. We have **SUGAR**  
of all grades, Hard and Soft Crushed, Granu-  
lated, Powdered, Orleans, Porto Rico and  
Cuba.

**MOLASSES**, we have of all kinds, Sugar-  
house, New York, Honey and Luscious Syrup;  
also, Boston Syrup, the finest ever  
brought to this market. Call and examine.

**COFFEES**, good and cheap.

**TEA**, we have 27 kinds, among others  
Cambridge, Ceylon, Peach leaf, Rough  
and Ready, Green, Oolong, Ophir,  
&c., to which we call the attention of the  
"lovers of the weed." We sell both Whole-  
sale and Retail.

**QUEENSWARE**, a good selection and at  
prices to suit the times.

We also keep Notions, Confections, Spices,  
Dainties, Fish, Tins, Chocolate, Starch,  
Blacking, Cedar Buckets, Tubs, Sycithes,  
Shovels, Spades, &c., in short everything  
belonging to a Grocer. No trouble to show  
Goods. Country produce taken in exchange  
for Goods.

**W. M. BOYER & SON.**  
April 20.

**MANHOOD.**  
**HOW** lost! How restored! Just out-  
rushed, in a scaled envelope. Price six  
cents. A lecture on the Nature, treatment  
and medical cure of Spontaneous Emission,  
Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage  
generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epi-  
lepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapac-  
ity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c., by  
**ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M.D.**, Author of  
"The Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admi-  
rable Lecture, clearly proves from his own  
experience that the awful consequences of  
Self Abuse may be effectually removed with-  
out medicine, and without surgical opera-  
tions, by the use of a mode of cure at once  
certain and effectual, by which every sufferer,  
no matter what his condition may be, may  
cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.  
This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands  
and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any  
address, on the receipt of six cents, or two  
postage stamps, by advertisement.

**DR. CHAS. J. G. KLINE.**  
127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box, 4586.  
Nov. 11-ly.

**NEW FIRM.**  
**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS,**  
**CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &c.**

The undersigned have gone into partner-  
ship in the Grocery and Provision business,  
at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York  
street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettys-  
burg, where they will constantly keep on  
hand for sale, a general variety of goods in  
their line, viz:

**COFFEES, SUGARS,**  
**MOLASSES, SYRUPS,**  
**TEAS, SALT, &c.**

**HAMS, SHOULDERS,**  
**SIDES, PISH,**  
**POTATOES, BEANS, &c.**

**FLOUR AND FEED,**  
With any quantity of  
**CONFECTIONS.**

**FRUITS.**  
NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in **ALL**  
**OIL AND COAL OIL LAMPS**, promising  
good articles of the former and a fine assort-  
ment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware  
Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large  
stock of all of which will be disposed of at the  
lowest rates. They offer such bargains as  
have never heretofore been offered in this place.  
Give us a trial. No effort need be made to  
please.

**GEO. A. COBURN & SONS.**  
**JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.**  
April 20.

**HEADWARE**  
AND  
**GROCERIES.**

THE subscribers have just returned from  
the cities with an immense supply of  
**HARDWARE & GROCERIES**, which they  
are offering at their old stand in Baltimore  
street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock  
consists in part of

**BUILDING MATERIALS,**  
**CARPENTERS' TOOLS,**  
**BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,**  
**COACH FINDINGS,**  
**SHOE FINDINGS,**  
**CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,**  
**HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,**  
**ALL KINDS OF IRON**

**GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.**  
Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article in-  
cluded in the several departments mentioned  
above but what can be had at our Store.

Every class of Mechanics can be accommo-  
dated here with tools and findings, and  
Housekeepers can find every article in their  
line. Give us a call as we are prepared to  
sell as low for cash as any house out of the  
City.

**JOEL B. DANKER,**  
**DAVID ZIEGLER.**  
Gettysburg, June 10.

**FRESH REINFORCEMENTS.**  
**STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.**

WE are constantly adding new supplies  
to our already large and fashionable  
stock of

**Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.**  
We have every style of Spring and Sum-  
mer Hats, which in quality and price can  
fall to please. Boys' and Men's Hats and  
Caps of every description, and of the latest  
style.

Our stock of  
**BOOTS,**  
**SHOES,**  
**GAITERS, &c., &c.**  
men and Children can be accommodated with  
anything in this line, as we are better pre-  
pared now to give fits and greater bargains  
than ever before. If you want bargains,  
good fits and fashionable goods, call at the  
sign of the **BIG BOOT**, in Chambersburg  
street.

## Professional Cards.

**DAVID A. BUEHLER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
OFFICE at his residence on Baltimore  
street, opposite the New Court-House.

**A. J. COVER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILL promptly attend collections and  
all other business entrusted to him—  
Office between Baltimore and Duncannon  
streets, Baltimore Street, Gettys-  
burg, Pa. Sept. 5.

**W. M. B. MCLELLAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
OFFICE on West Middle street, adjoining  
the new Court-house.

**D. M'CONAUGHY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office removed to one door west of Buehler's  
(Drug & Store, Chambersburg street).

**ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR**  
**FOR PATENTS AND PATENT**  
Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended  
Claims, and all other claims against the Gov-  
ernment at Washington, D. C., also American  
claims in England, Land Warrants located  
and sold, perfected, and highest prices given.  
Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other  
Western States; and Agents engaged to locate  
Warrants there.

Apply to him personally or by letter.  
Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

**J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.**  
HAS his Office one door west of the Lu-  
theran Church, on Chambersburg street,  
opposite P. Pickens's Store, where persons  
wishing to have any Dental operations per-  
formed, are respectfully invited to call.

**Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D., Prof. Muhlenberg,**  
**Prof. M. Jacobs,**  
**H. L. Dugher, Dr. H. S. Huber.**

**FLOUR & COMMISSION HOUSE,**  
NO. 101 N. HOWARD STREET,  
BALTIMORE.  
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1785.)

WE take this means of reminding our  
friends in Adams and the neighboring  
Counties, that we still carry on business at  
our old Warehouse, where we are prepared to  
purchase or sell on consignment COUN-  
TRY PRODUCE, especially FLOUR and  
GRAIN. Our experience and standing, to-  
gether with our favorable location for Ware-  
housing being on the line of the Railroad, war-  
rant us in hoping that we shall be able to  
maintain our old customers, but also to  
extend our business in this section of country.

**PEPER SAUERWEIN & SON.**  
Baltimore, Dec. 6.

**Gettysburg Marble Yard.**  
**MEALS & BRO.**  
T. East Park street, Gettysburg, Pa.

WHERE they are prepared to furnish all  
kinds of work in their line, such as MON-  
UMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MAN-  
TELS, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap  
as the best work in the place. Give us a call.  
We will take pleasure in exchange for work.  
Gettysburg, May 27.

**New Confectionery & Ice Cream**  
**SALOON.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the  
citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he  
has just opened a new Confectionery and  
Ice Cream Saloon, on Chambersburg street,  
on the corner of the Bagle Hotel, to which he  
would invite their attention.

Cakes, Candies and every description of  
Confectionery—made together with Nuts, Oranges,  
and all kinds of Fruits—always on hand.  
Sausage Drums—sliced, Meats, Pop,  
Mineral Water, and anything else intended  
to please the palate and refresh the system  
during the hot summer months.

Parties, public and private, as well as fami-  
lies, will be furnished with all kinds of Cake,  
Ice Cream, (in pyramidal form or otherwise)  
and other refreshments, at their houses,  
upon short notice.

Having spent a life time at the business  
he has himself that he fully understands  
it and that he is able to render entire sat-  
isfaction. Call and see the Confectionery.  
May 14.

**JOHN DUNNELL.**  
**ANOTHER PROCLAMATION!**

**Picking Still in Command.**  
HAVING permanently established my head-  
quarters in Baltimore street, I am pre-  
pared to announce to this department, and  
all others, that I am still selling cheap and good  
everything of every style and description. I have  
just received from the cities a large and splen-  
did assortment of

**FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING**  
for Men and Boys, which I am offering to the  
public at astonishingly low rates, comprising  
the times and the great advance on all articles  
of clothing. My supply of Overcoats, Fine  
Falls, Coats, Business Coats, Vests and Pants  
for Fall and Winter wear, is large and varied.  
In style, quality and price they cannot be beat.  
Furnishing Goods of every description, such as  
Shirts, Collars, Underclothes, Handkerchiefs,  
Neck Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., all selected  
with the greatest care and sold at the lowest  
cash prices.

**STOVES.**  
**Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.**

**SHEPARD & BUEHLER**, having purchased the  
stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of Geo. E.  
Buehler, and having an Establishment in con-  
nection with their Store, where they will  
superintendence of G. E. Buehler, and are pre-  
pared to furnish every thing in that line at  
the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary  
Ware they have a large supply of Kitchen and  
House-furnishing Goods, of every variety, in-  
cluding EX-MILLED and TINED RET-  
TLES, PANS, &c., for preserving Apples, &c.,  
and cooking. Call and see their splendid as-  
sortment of Stoves and House-furnishing Goods,  
at their Ware-house on the corner of Carlisle  
and Railroad streets.